

NEW SPECIES OF LAND AND FRESH WATER MOLLUSCA FROM MACLAY-COAST AND TRITON BAY, NEW GUINEA, COLLECTED BY BARON MACLAY,

BY J. BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S., &c., &c.

1. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *GORENDUENSIS*. Nov. sp.

Shell imperforated, trochus-shaped, rather thin, obliquely finely striated and transversely wrinkled, flesh-tinted a cream colour; ornamented with pinkish opaque spots and dots; spine rather conoid, whorls 5, convex the last more convex the first three apical whorls dark rose pink, the fourth a little lighter in colour, the fifth slightly keeled in front, cream coloured, and marked with opaque pinkish spots and dots; base convex, sculptured same as above; aperture triangular, very much produced and contracted in front, constricted behind the aperture, interior bright pink, peristome blackish purple, slightly reflected; the right margin descending in front; columellar margin flattened and expanded, tinged with brown, margins joined with a thin pink callous entering spirally into the interior of the aperture.

Diam., Maj. 25. Min. 20. Alt. 15 millim.

Hab.—Gorendu, Maclay-Coast, New Guinea, 1876.

Two specimens of this very pretty species were found by Baron Miklouho-Maclay. One was dead and weather-beaten, the other was found with the animal alive. The Baron informs me that the animal was black, and that the back of the neck was brown.

2. *HELIX* (*GEOTROCHUS*) *MACLAYIANA*. Nov. sp.

Shell covered with a thin yellowish brown epidermis, umbilicated, depressly conoid, rather solid, obliquely plicately striated, everywhere minutely malleated, encircled with numerous spiral broken purplish-chestnut lines and whitish opaque patches; spire somewhat obtuse; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$ moderately convex, the two apical whorls smooth, white, the last large, convex, descending in front; suture

impressed having a narrow white line ; below the suture blotches of purplish chesnut ; base convex having four spiral purplish lines slightly broken up into blotches ; aperture very oblique, large, ovate, interior purplish-brown ; peristome thickened, white, reflected ; margins approximating, the right rather thin at the upper part ; columellar margin thickened, broadly expanded and reflected covering half of the umbilicus.

Diam. Maj. 39. Min. 30. Alt. 24 millim.

Hab —Maclay-Coast, New Guinea, 1876.

Only one specimen of this species was found. It has a thick solid white reflected lip 5 mm. broad, and the interior of an intense purplish chestnut. It also resembles, in its marking, *Helix Braziera*, Braz from Yule Island, and *Helix Taumantias*, Tapparone Canefri from the Fly and Katow Rivers, New Guinea.

3. HELIX (RHYSOTA) ACHILLES. Nov. sp.

Shell umbilicated, subdiscoid, granulose, obliquely striated, rather obtusely angled, depressed at the upper part, very light brown, slightly keeled at the periphery ; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$ moderately convex, first $3\frac{1}{2}$ finely granulated, the last two rugosely granulated, regularly increasing in size, the last very large ; suture impressed deeper towards the last whorl, marked with a narrow broad chesnut line fading away as the apex is reached ; base chestnut brown from the periphery, spirally granulose, the grains getting finer towards the umbilicus ; umbilicus large deep ; aperture angularly lunar, white within, peristome white, margins distant, the right rather thin, columellar margin regular, thickened and joined to the upper with a thick coating of callous on the body whorl.

Diam., Maj. 50. Min. 43. Alt. 26 millim

Hab.—Maclay Coast, New Guinea, 1876.

One specimen was found. This form is quite peculiar to New Guinea. The whole surface of the shell is granulated in a regular criss-cross way.

4. MELANIA WALLORIENSIS. Nov. sp.

Shell sharply subulate, narrow, whorls 11, flattish, longitudinally obliquely ribbed, ribs numerous and close together on the upper whorls, on the last 3 they are wider apart; suture deep; aperture oblong, ovate, peristome thin; columellar margin callously expanded.

Length 40 : diameter 11 : aperture 10 long, 6 wide, millim.

Hab.—The inland sea called Kamaka-Wallor 500 feet above sea level, Papua Kowiay on the N. W. Coast of New Guinea, Dutch Territory, Triton Bay; discovered by Baron N. de Miklouho-Maclay in 1874.

The single specimen is all bleached and weatherbeaten white. It resembles some of the subfossil species.

5. PALUDINA KOWIAYIENSIS. Nov. sp.

Shell ovately conical, narrowly and deeply umbilicated, very thin, fragile (generally covered with a lime deposit), light horny brown, sometimes spotted with opaque brown, sculptured with very fine oblique lines of growth and closely spirally linearly striated, striations rather wide apart, (only seen with the lens); whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, convex, the last roundly convex, (the spiral lines are more numerous and distant on the first $4\frac{1}{2}$); apex acute; suture distinct; base with an obtuse keel round the umbilicus, aperture pyriformly circular; peristome thin, the margins connected with a thin callous deposit; interior brown.

Diam., Maj. 19. Min. 10. Alt. 21 millim.

Hab.—The inland sea called Kamaka-Wallor, 500 feet above sea level, Papua Kowiay on the N.W. coast of New Guinea, Dutch territory, Triton Bay; discovered by Baron de Miklouho-Maclay.

Two specimens found; one dead and worn, the other living, covered with a lime deposit. The operculum was not preserved with the specimen.

The other species collected by the Baron on the Maclay-Coast were *Helix* (*Chloritis*) *discordialis*, Fer., one specimen: *Neritina brevispina*, Lam., (the variety called by Sowerby *Neritina corona*, Linn., a blackish shell with three yellow spiral bands, one on the angle and two below), two specimens: *Neritina Touleyetana*, Recluz, two specimens: *Mitra cucumerina*, Lam., one specimen.